

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1852.

**Authorized Agents for the Journal.**  
JAMES M. REDDING, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.C.  
J. H. JONES, Clinton, Sampson county.  
J. H. KEMP, Bladen county.  
D. STEWART, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.  
B. BARRETT, Black Creek, Wayne county.  
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

## Snow.

It is snowing "all out of doors," and everybody knows it, although we question if many have as good a right to such knowledge as the reader's humble servant, who has been essentially snowed under, having left his window open last night and got buried under a snow drift this morning. The snow will melt away and be forgotten by most folks in a day or two, but it will be sure to tarry with us for a month, in the shape of a bad cold. One of the evils of single blessedness.

In good snow earnestness, and for the information of our friends at a distance, we would take the liberty of stating, that at the present writing, the snow is coming down quite rapidly, and has been doing so all morning, having started before day. The roofs, trees and streets are white, and were it not for the warmth of the ground, which melts it nearly as soon as it falls, we might have some sleighing.

By the way, our narration of the snow coming in at the window, reminds us of the circumstantial detail given by an up-country contemporary, of the progress of a streak of lightning, whether greased or otherwise does not appear, which "struck our roof, came down our chimney, killed our cat, frightened our baby, upset the milk pan, made our wife jump out of bed, and then ran down into the street, blowing the hind leg off a lame duck."

We fear the snow will do considerable damage to the fruit and early vegetables.—*Daily Journal*, 19th.

## Mr. McRae's Speech at the Masonic Hall.

We notice that the Whig papers throughout the State are copying the article from the Wilmington Herald, of the 13th inst., giving an account of the River and Bar Improvement Meeting, in which account D. K. McRae, Esq., is represented as having occupied Whig ground, and, to a certain extent, deserted his own party. Mr. McRae is abundantly able to defend himself and explain his own course, and we therefore do not wish to interfere; but we think it due, if not to the gentleman in question, at least to the cause of truth and fair play, that the papers which have copied the article from the Herald should also copy the communication from Mr. McRae, which appeared in the Journal of last Friday.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of Dr. S. S. Satchell's memoir of Dr. James Norcum, late of Edenton, North Carolina; read before the North Carolina Medical Society, at Raleigh, May, 1851. It is a memoir of the life and character of a worthy gentleman and skilful physician, written by a kindred spirit, and will commend itself to the attentive perusal of all interested in the cause of medical science, as well as to the friends of the deceased.

Coroner John J. Conoley held an inquest on the 17th, on the body of a negro woman, of medium size, found floating in the North East River, about 12 miles from town. There were no marks of violence about the body. She is supposed to have been accidentally drowned. Verdict of the Jury in accordance with these facts. It is supposed, from the dress of the deceased, that she had belonged to Dr. Frink.

## The Public Lands.

Mr. Orr, of South-Carolina, in a speech which he recently delivered in the House of Representatives, proved conclusively that the system of granting alternate sections of the public lands for the construction of Railroads, Canals, or other works through such lands, had met the hearty approval of Mr. Calhoun, who certainly could not be accused of a desire to grant undue powers to the General Government. Mr. Calhoun's vote, while a member of the Senate, is recorded in favor of more than one project of the kind. It is not an exercise of any territorial jurisdiction, but a proprietary right; and it is contended that, as a property owner, the United States is as much bound to bear a hand in the construction of works tending to enhance the value of that property, as any private land owner would be. In some of the first instances, the whole transactions were bona fide. Alternate sections were actually granted, and the reserved sections were rapidly brought into market at a largely increased price. But now, the thing is different.—The various proposed railroads through Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, etc., are, most of them, intended to be run through the most populous parts of the respective States where the public lands have either all been sold or are covered by pre-emption rights, and where it will be necessary, in order to get at the alternate sections, to go out from the proposed lines, perhaps twenty miles or more, a distance at which the reserved sections will derive little, if any, increase of value from the improvement; so that latterly these grants of land have become simply donations to the States, without any corresponding advantage to the property of the Union.

The knowledge of this last mentioned fact, together with the extreme greediness of the western men, in pushing the matter and demanding immense grants for purposes which evidently do not appeal directly to the United States as a property-holder, has awakened the jealousy of the older States, by whose exertions and at whose cost the public domain was acquired; and, since the determination is avowed by the new States to have, by hook or by crook, all the lands within their territorial limits, various projects have been brought forward for the cession of these lands on fair terms. Perhaps that of Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, is about the most feasible—a sale of the lands to the States in which they are located, according to a graduated scale of prices—say \$1 25 per acre for such lands as have not been more than ten years in the market, and so on down to twenty-five cents per acre. The States could then deal with the lands as they might please. This would be fair, but its success is very doubtful. The new States feel their power—they think they can get the lands for nothing—and they prefer the grab game. It does not look quite honest in them; but corporations have no soul, and large bodies of men do things that would shame an individual.

One of the most plausible complaints by the new States is, that the possession of large bodies of land by the general government acts as an incubus upon them, since they are not subject to their jurisdiction nor taxation, and that while private individuals and the States are straining every nerve for the accomplishment of some great object, the property of the U. States, which will share equally in the anticipated benefits, lies like an inert mass, and cannot be made to bear a hand. They therefore come into Congress and claim, as a matter of right, that Uncle Sam, as a land-owner, should come forward in a liberal manner and give a part of his estate for the improvement of the rest. Were it in the hands of private individuals they would, and Uncle Sam should not be behind hand.

## We will resume the subject.

We are in receipt of files of Sandwich Island papers for the three months preceding the 1st of the year, and Oregon papers to the 10th ult. We find some matters of interest, especially in the Sandwich Islanders, which we have merely glanced over. We have seen enough, however, to convince us that the tone of the people is in favor of annexation, or some other form of union to the American Confederacy. The papers talk of this country as the country, and this government as the government. We shall, from time to time, make some extracts from our Polynesian "Friend."

The Herald of Saturday last tries to be witty upon our democratic meeting, as reported. It won't do. That whig meeting, in the Masonic Hall, is entitled to all the credit in the way of funny things. But we spare the Herald man's feelings. But that meeting!

The following letter has been handed to us for publication for public information.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.  
Contract Office, March 17th, 1852.  
SIR: You are hereby authorized to take the Sunday morning trip from Weldon, on Mail route No. 2,825, until further orders. Respectfully your obedient servant,  
E. L. CHILDS, 2nd Assistant P. M. General.  
Gen. ALEXANDER M'RAE, Wilmington, N. C.

## Congress.

MARCH 17th.—SENATE.—The bill granting alternate sections of land to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad, was passed by a vote of 30 to 10. Bills granting lands for similar purposes to Missouri, Arkansas and Alabama, were ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House debated for some time the Bounty Land Assignment Bill, and then went into committee of the whole on the Deficiency Bill. Nothing was done with the exception of some sparring in the way of President making.

## Foreign News.

HALIFAX, March 17.—The Royal Mail Steamer Niagara arrived here this morning at 4 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates of March 6th, and 60 passengers. The steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ultimo, and the Pacific on the 31st inst.

EXETER.—The Anti-Corn Law League was being reviewed. At Manchester a subscription of £40,000 was going forward for the agitation of the question and the re-election of the two ministers whose seats had become vacant. Sir John Pakingham, Lord John Manners, and Lord Henry Lennox had been returned. The speeches of these gentlemen, on the Free Trade question were very cautious, throwing the subject, for the present, abroad, and looking forward to the next general elections. The new Chancellor, Mr. Stansfeld, had taken his seat in the House of Lords as Baron St. Leonards.

## Philadelphia, March 17.

ASSIGNMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.—The stockholders of the United States Bank held a meeting to-day, and passed resolutions making a general assignment of all rights, titles, credits, &c., belonging to the Bank, by a vote of 730 yeas, representing 9,604 shares, to 126 nays, representing 3,160 shares. The following trustees were elected: A. W. Schwab, Martin C. Rogers, James Cooper, of Pittsburgh; Charles Macdowell, and Daniel L. Miller, of New York. The trustees are not to exercise any powers, but the directors took no action in the meeting. The result has knocked down the price of shares.

MURDER.—We learn by a friend who returned from London last Thursday, that a man by the name of Falconer was killed on Thursday morning by a man named Bledsoe. Falconer had threatened to kill Bledsoe upon sight, and he in consequence of this threat, had killed Falconer. Bledsoe intended to surrender himself immediately. These are all the particulars that our friend could gain of the matter.

## Warrenton News, 17th.

SALE OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—New York, March 16.—The Merchants' Exchange, situated on Wall street, was sold to-day at auction to foreclose a mortgage, for the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The purchaser was Mr. W. W. DeForest. The building originally cost about two millions of dollars. The cash instalment will be 10 per cent, and the remainder on short indulgence.

## Death of Rev. Mr. Gorsuch.

CUMBERLAND, March 17.—The Rev. John L. Gorsuch, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who came to the late Conference, and who has been very sick for several days, died this evening. Mr. Gorsuch was originally from Baltimore, and was a son of the late Mr. Gorsuch who was killed some months ago at Christiansburg, Pa., whilst endeavoring to arrest one of his slaves. He stood high as a minister, and his last hours gave evidence of the peaceful triumph which pure Christianity gains in death.

LOUISIANA WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—Nomination of Mr. Fillmore.—Baton Rouge, March 17.—The Whig State Convention met here to-day, and was largely attended, every parish being represented. Mr. Fillmore, for President, and Mr. Crittenden, for Vice President, were nominated by acclamation, after which electors were appointed. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

From the Georgian.  
MESSRS. EDITORS.—Can you tell me why the Whig Journals are so uneasy about the movements and preferences of the Southern Rights Democrats? These Union loving Whigs who have for the last two years kept up a continuous din of cannon, balls and musket shot on the "Southern Rights" question, censuring all sorts of naughty things, and denouncing them as traitors and seeking to destroy the Union; are now very uneasy for fear they should be so dreadfully inconsistent as to give their support to a "Compromise Democrat," such as Cass, or Buchanan, or Douglas, men who agree with them in everything, save perhaps, in the opinion of the abstract right of a State to secede.

Say these (Office) Union loving Whigs how inconsistent you are, if you don't you nominate some prominent individual agreeing with you on this question, and use him for the Presidency. Oh, yes! and thus divide the Democratic party, and enable you to elect Gen. Scott, or some other man who differs from you in every thing, and thereby make your party a majority that will crush State Rights "Southern Rights," and every other right dear to the people of the South.

Is there a Democrat in the South who has any regard for his principles, who will give his consent to such a state of things, or who will by any act of his assist to bring it about? I hope not.

The game of the Union Whig politicians, if only understood, would plain to every man, that it is a game of "divide and conquer." The object of the party leaders (the wire pullers) is to distract the party by keeping up the cry of disunion against the Southern Rights party, frighten the Democrats who have been acting with the Union party, into a support of the Whig candidate. This is the game of Stephens, Toombs, Cabell and other Southern Union Whig leaders. Will the Union Democrats who have heretofore acted with them, consent to be their dupes? Let the nominee of the Whig Convention be who may, and these men will trump up some pretext upon which his claims will be urged upon the South.

Gen. Scott is certain to be the man; another Taylor demonstration is to be planned, and an attempt made to carry it out. Already are the Northern Whigs proposing to take Gen. Scott "without any declaration of war," and to elect him President. Like Gen. Taylor, he is to be the mummy candidate, in favor of slavery at the South, and opposed to it at the North; and the clouds of his military renown are to be used to cover up the vanity and weakness of the man and the hideous principles of the party leaders, who seek to foist themselves into power by his instrumentality.

Democrats of the South, beware! The present discussion in the South is the fruit of the election of Gen. Taylor. Be not again deceived by Whig duplicity. The informal and hasty admission of California, forced upon the country by the Taylor administration, was the "Pandora's box" that distracted and divided the party. Let us heal those dissensions and unite in the support and election of some able and well-tried Democrat, such as Cass, or Buchanan, or Douglas.—We shall thus dissipate the intrigues of Seward, and the fall of the Union Whig politicians, and thus secure ourselves into power, based upon the military reputation of Gen. Scott to effect their nefarious purpose of destroying the commercial importance and political influence of the South, so largely dependent upon the Constitutional and State right to hold slaves.

## A UNION DEMOCRAT.

## Arrest of Counterfeiters.

COLUMBIA, March 16.  
A few weeks since, a company consisting of nine white men and one negro, with horses for hire, and three wagons loaded with tobacco, lard, and butter, passed through Columbia, going South. Nothing was heard of them after they left Columbia until Saturday night last, when suspicion having ripened into certainty that some of them were counterfeiters, they were pursued, overtaken, and arrested in Lexington District. It seems that one of the party, who called himself Jones, had gone to Charleston some time last week, where he passed some counterfeit money for which he bought clothing, receiving good money in exchange. Some of them had also passed their counterfeiters on Mr. Winship, of Orangeburg, and both of these gentlemen having obtained information as to their movements, went in pursuit; and having ascertained that the party was in Lexington District, obtained warrant from Dr. Fitch, with which, accompanied by some of the Marshals and other citizens of Columbia, they proceeded to Lexington District, and arrested four of the party on Saturday night, and brought them to jail here on Sunday morning. The man calling himself Jones, was fully identified by the gentleman from Charleston at first sight, and did not deny having passed counterfeit money on him. It seems, that they have been operating between this and Charleston ever since they left Columbia.

They also succeeded in passing some of their spurious money in Columbia, amounting, perhaps, to \$200. The bills seen by Dr. Fitch, who issued the warrant for their arrest, were of the denomination of \$100, on the "Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Cheraw," one of them was No. 47, Letter A, dated July 18, 1849, payable to B. Martin. The names of the President and Cashier, he did not observe. It ought to be well known that there is no such Bank as the "Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Cheraw," it is the "Merchants' Bank," of Cheraw, S. C., and the Bank issues no bills of the denomination of \$100, nor, we believe, higher than \$20.

They also had counterfeit money on some Banks in Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana, but on what Banks, and of what denomination, we did not learn.

Three of the men arrested represent that they are from Ashe county, N. C., and gave their names as John D. Nelson, A. N. Dickson and George W. Ray. The fourth, Thomas Jefferson Reins, says he is from Carroll county, Va. They are all claiming to be bona fide counterfeiters and \$2000 of genuine money was found on them, which they had no doubt obtained in trafficking and exchanging. We are informed these are not the names they assumed when they passed through Columbia. No doubt they have scattered their spurious money wherever they have travelled, and that much it is in circulation, as we learn that several \$100 bills on the Bank of Charleston, were lately procured at our banks and pronounced counterfeit. The four men arrested were examined before Justice Miller yesterday morning, and fully committed to stand their trial at the next term of our court. The others, being only teamsters in their employment, were suffered to depart.—*State Rights Republican*.

## Singular Fight.

In the recent fight which took place between General Carvajal and the Government troops, one of the strangest scenes took place. Both parties fled the field. A letter to the N. O. Picayune says:

When the troops were paraded on the field of victory, not over 100 effective men could be mustered, and the smaller number of the regulars, composed of a couplet, and about 10 o'clock at night the officers were compelled to leave the field, desert their cannon, their victory and everything. All crossed to this side of the river. At daylight an express arrived, bringing the information that General Cruz had pursued exactly the same course. Vectors and vanquished had taken different ends of the road, and had fled for the same ground. The revolutionists were immediately reorganized, crossed back on the battle-nation, and were again compelled to fall back on Uncle Sam's soil.

Expresses had also been sent to Cruz, who stopped his flight and got back to Camargo about half an hour before Carvajal, and had possessed himself of the 12 pounder. Carvajal's men are on this side dispersing and disorganized. Thus ends the revolution, for the present.

## Letter from Senator Cass.

The following letter was addressed to the Baltimore Young Men's Monumental Association, in reply to an invitation to attend a ball which came off on the 31st inst. at Baltimore:

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1852.  
GENTLEMEN: I should be happy to be with you, agreeably to your kind invitation, at the ball to be given by the Monumental Association, on Wednesday evening, could I do so consistently with other engagements. But as I cannot, I am compelled to forego that pleasure, while at the same time I tender you my thanks for the honor you have done me upon this occasion. I wish you a pleasant party, and I am happy at all times to see associations like yours formed to extend the principles and to promote the success of the democratic faith, yet coming together for rational and innocent amusement. And the political prospects are so bright that they cannot but add to the social pleasures of the society. I have, for this reason, given to the next administration of the general government must be in the hands of the democratic party. He who runs may read it in the signs of the times. Our opponents are indeed counting upon our divisions upon local or personal predilections, or other differences of opinion, which are to prevent our union and united action. But the result will be a triumphant vindication of the principles of the democratic party, and a reformation of these unworthy predilections. As soon as the voice of the party is pronounced in the established mole, all other feelings will give way to the fealty which every democrat owes to his political faith, and we shall all join with zeal and unanimity in supporting the nominations, and this securing to our country that course of action which has given us a greater triumph than any other people ever enjoyed, and a reformation of these unworthy predilections. As soon as the voice of the party is pronounced in the established mole, all other feelings will give way to the fealty which every democrat owes to his political faith, and we shall all join with zeal and unanimity in supporting the nominations, and this securing to our country that course of action which has given us a greater triumph than any other people ever enjoyed, and a reformation of these unworthy predilections. As soon as the voice of the party is pronounced in the established mole, all other feelings will give way to the fealty which every democrat owes to his political faith, and we shall all join with zeal and unanimity in supporting the nominations, and this securing to our country that course of action which has given us a greater triumph than any other people ever enjoyed, and a reformation of these unworthy predilections.

Renewing my wishes that the evening may be a pleasant one, and the more pleasant from these anticipations,  
I am, gentlemen, with great regard, truly yours,  
Col. J. Maybury Turner, and others, committee, &c.

Discovery of a New Edition of Shakespeare.  
A marvellous sensation, as you are doubtless aware, has been created among the modern improvers and emendators of Shakespeare, by Mr. Payne Collier's discovery and purchase of a copy of an old edition of 1632 of the plays of the great poet, containing marginal corrections of the text, and punctuations to the extent of some thousands, and in most of the instances very eited felicitous enough to drive all his subsequent commentators crazy.

Collier, who has been called the Shakespeare of the most learned sages of whom consider the corrections to have been made from the authority of a purer text than that of any edition now to be met with, and one of indisputable authority. Considering the immense labor and pains bestowed on the plays of our greatest dramatist, and the scrutiny to which every line has been subjected, it is almost ludicrous to surmise that a blunder which has now been called to our attention, and which are now made apparent by the mysterious volume in question. If it should be finally received as the true gospel according to Shakespeare, it is pretty clear that a new edition of his works will be necessary, and Mr. Payne Collier, it is said, is meditating a supplemental volume to his already published edition, in which, all the new readings will be collected by way of set off to the countervailing errors of the old. Mr. Collier's edition, which his critical emendations of Shakespeare have been a labor of love, it is to be feared, rather than of profit, will perhaps be more surprised than delighted, to find how much, in some respects, his beautiful editions will be deteriorated by the revelation of the imperfect or faulty readings yet retained. One curious fact is that Mr. Collier, though he purchased the volume many years since, never thought of looking carefully into its contents, and was consequently unaware of the treasure he possessed. Very few literary discoveries could have excited equal interest, for though many of our modern dramatists of the last school swear at Shakespeare, enough of us are still left to swear by him, and to hold in reverence his deathless productions, to make their purification a matter of extreme moment.

London Cor. N. Y. Times.

MORTALITY AMONG THE GENERALS.—Within the five weeks which have elapsed since the outbreak of the war with Mexico, no less than thirteen American Generals have departed this life, viz: Taylor, Worth, Mason, Brady, Kearney, Hamer, Hopping, Belknap, Duncan, Croghan, Brooke, Arbuckle, and Whiting.

## From the Richmond Enquirer.

The following is the closing paragraph of a long article upon the Tariff of 1846, that appeared in the Richmond Times, of the 11th inst.  
"If the planter receives but thirty dollars a bale for cotton, for which he ought to receive fifty—a reduction in the price of cotton in the market of thirty dollars—a single year of fifty millions of dollars, we need but say, (as we might), 'thanks to the policy of 1846,'—but we ask our opponents to account to the planter's satisfaction for the utter failure of all their predictions. And the enquiry might be extended to other productions: sugar, tobacco and wheat, with a similar result. All have suffered under the blow inflicted by the administration of Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker upon the trade and production of the country, by which the home demand has been ruinously contracted, while planters and farmers must seek nearly all their exchanges in the diminished and diminishing markets of England."

Now, we will "account to the Planter," and we feel satisfied that we shall make the predictions of free traders—at all events, we are willing to leave it to the planters, to say whether the tariff shall remain as it is, or whether we are to have more special legislation upon the subject. The following official tables we extract from a powerful speech recently delivered in Congress, by Mr. Rantoul, of Massachusetts. While we reprobate the course of this gentleman, in his fanciful desertion to the free soil interest, we have a right to gather truth wherever we find it; and the demonstration below, by official figures, is a conclusive refutation of the complaints of the protectionists on an important point connected with tariff operations:

"You will find that your exports of produce of all sorts brought, under the tariff of '42, \$129,000,000 more than the same articles would have amounted to if sold at the prices which prevailed for four years previous to '42. There is a state of things which agricultural interests would not desire during those four years. How has it been since '46? There has been a general rise of about the same amount; that is to say, about 30,000,000 a year. The articles exported since 1845, down to the present time, if they had been sold at the average prices that prevailed from '42 to '47, would have brought nearly \$150,000,000 less than they have brought— a difference of \$30,000,000 a year as before. Under the tariff of '42, our exports sold for \$30,000,000 a year less than the same quantities had sold for before; and under the tariff of '46, and since that time, they have brought \$30,000,000 a year more than the same quantities had brought before."

Cotton exported, with its value, during three periods—from 1839 to 1842 inclusive, from 1843 to 1846 inclusive, and from 1847 to 1851 inclusive:

Quantity.....2,272,486,390 lbs.  
Value.....\$227,018,094  
Price (per pound).....9 9/10 cts.

Quantity.....2,876,394,612 lbs.  
Value.....\$287,351,822  
Price (per pound).....9 9/10 cts.

Quantity.....3,930,715,351 lbs.  
Value.....\$393,071,535  
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